(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 3884.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1802.

Laws of the Union.

An ACT making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That ſo much of the duties on merchandiſe and tunnage as, together with the monies, other than ſurpluſſes of revenue, which now conſtitute the ſinking fund, or ſhall accrue to it by virtue of any proviſions heretofore made, and together with the ſums annually required to diſcharge the annual intereſt and charges accruing on the preſent debt of the United States, including temporary loans heretofore obtained, and alſo future loans which may be made for reimburſing or redeeming, any inſtalments, or parts of the principal of the ſaid debt, will amount to an annual ſum of ſeven millions three hundred thouſand dollars, be, and the ſame hereby is yearly appropriated to the ſaid fund, and the ſaid ſums are hereby declared to be veſted in the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, in the ſame manner as the monies heretofore appropriated to the ſaid fund, to be applied by the ſaid commiſſioners to the payment of intereſt and charges, and to the reimburſement or redemption of the principal of the public debt, and ſhall be and continue appropriated until the whole of the preſent debt of the United States, and the loans which may be made for reimburſing or redeeming any parts or inſtalments of the principal of the ſaid debt ſhall be reimburſed and redeemed: *Provided*, that after the whole of the ſaid debt, the old ſix per cent. ſtock, the deferred ſtock, the ſeventeen hundred and ninety-ſix 6 per cent. ſtock and three per cent. ſtock excepted, ſhall have been reimburſed or redeemed, any balance of the ſums annually appropriated by this act, which may remain unexpended at the end of ſix months next ſucceeding the end of the calendar year to which ſuch annual appropriation refers, ſhall be carried to the ſurplus fund, and ceaſe to be veſted by virtue of this act in the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, and the appropriation, ſo far as relates to ſuch unexpended balance, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſecretary of the treaſury annually, and in each year, to cauſe to be paid to the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund the ſaid ſum of ſeven millions three hundred thouſand dollars, in ſuch payments, and at ſuch times, in each year, as the ſituation of the treaſury will permit: *Provided*, that all ſuch payments as may be neceſſary to enable the ſaid commiſſioners to diſcharge, or reimburſe, any demands againſt the United States, on account of the principal or intereſt of the debt, which ſhall be actually due, in conformity to the engagements of the ſaid ſtates, ſhall be made at ſuch time and times, in each year, as will enable the ſaid commiſſioners faithfully and punctually to comply with ſuch engagement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all reimburſements of the capital, or principal, of the preſent debt of the United States, including future loans which may be made for reimburſing or redeeming any inſtalments, or parts of the ſame, and all payments on account of the intereſt and charges accruing upon the ſaid debt, ſhall be made under the ſuperintendance of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund. And it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners to cauſe to be applied and paid out of the ſaid fund, yearly and every year, at the treaſury of the United States, the ſeveral and reſpective ſums following, to wit: firſt, ſuch ſum and ſums, as by virtue of any act or acts, they have heretofore been directed to apply and to pay; ſecondly, ſuch ſum and ſums as may be annually wanted to diſcharge the annual intereſt and charges accruing on any other part of the preſent debt of the United States, including the intereſt and charges which may accrue on future loans which may be made for reimburſing or redeeming any inſtalments or part of the principals of the ſaid debt; thirdly, ſuch ſum and ſums as may annually be required to diſcharge any inſtalment or part of the principal of the preſent debt of the United States, and of any future loans which may be made for reimburſing, or diſcharging the ſame, which ſhall be actually due and demandable, and which ſhall not by virtue of this, or any other act, be renewed or prolonged, or reimburſed, out of the proceeds of a new loan, and alſo it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners to cauſe to be applied the ſurplus of ſaid fund, as may, at any time ariſe, after ſatisfying the purpoſes aforeſaid, towards the further and final redemption, by purchaſe, or otherwiſe, of the preſent debt of the United States, including loans for the reimburſement thereof, temporary loans heretofore obtained from the bank of the United States, and ſuch demands againſt the United States, under any loans or contracts with a foreign power, for the payment of which the faith of the United States has been, or may hereafter, be, pledged by congreſs: *Provided, however*, that the whole, or any part, of ſuch demands, ariſing under a treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, and of ſuch temporary loans, may, at any time, be reimburſed either out of the ſinking fund, or if the ſituation of the treaſury will permit, out of any other monies which have been, or may hereafter be appropriated to that purpoſe.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the preſident of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the United States, either in America, or abroad, by obtaining a prolongation of former loans, or otherwiſe, the ſums requiſite for the payment of the inſtalments or parts of principal of the Dutch debt, which become due in the years one thouſand eight hundred and three, one thouſand eight hundred and four, one thouſand eight hundred and five, and one thouſand eight hundred and ſix; and that a ſum equivalent to that to be thus borrowed, or re-loaned, ſhall be laid out by the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, in the purchaſe or redemption of ſuch parts of the preſent debt of the United States, and other demands againſt them, as the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund may lawfully pay, agreeably to the proviſions herein before made and as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall in their judgment deem moſt expedient, ſo as to effect the payment annually, of ſeven millions three hundred thouſand dollars, towards the final diſcharge of the whole debt, agreeably to ſuch proviſion: *Provided*, that the United States ſhall have a right to reimburſe any loan thus made within ſix years after the date of the ſame, and that the rate of intereſt thereupon ſhall not exceed five per centum per annum, nor the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed: *And provided always*, That the power herein given ſhall not be conſtrued to repeal, diminiſh, or affect the power given to the ſaid commiſſioners, by the tenth ſection of the act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," to borrow certain ſums for the diſcharge of the inſtalments of the capital, or principal, of the public debt, in the manner and on the terms, preſcribed by the ſaid ſection; nor the power given to them by an act, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the payment of certain debts of the United States," to borrow certain ſums and to ſell the ſhares of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, in the manner, on the terms, and for the purpoſes authoriſed by the ſaid act; provided, further, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to revive any act or part of an act, authoriſing the loan of money, and which hath heretofore expired.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpoſe of more effectually ſecuring the reimburſement of the Dutch debt, the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund may, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the preſident of the United States, to contract, either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public inſtitution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland of the whole, or any part, of the principal of the ſaid Dutch debt, and of the intereſt and charges accruing on the ſame, as the ſaid demands become due, on ſuch terms as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall think moſt advantageous to the United States; or to employ either the ſaid bank, or any other public inſtitution, or any individual or individuals, as agent, or agents, for the purpoſe of purchaſing bills of exchange, or any other kind of remittances, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the intereſt and principal of ſaid debt, and to allow to ſuch agent or agents a compenſation not exceeding one fourth of one per cent. on the remittances thus purchaſed or procured by them, under the direction of the ſaid commiſſioners, and as much of the duties on tunnage and merchandiſe as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe, is hereby appropriated towards paying the extra allowance or commiſſion reſulting from ſuch tranſaction, or tranſactions, and alſo to pay any deficiency ariſing from any loſs incurred upon any remittance purchaſed or procured under the direction of the ſaid commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the principal and intereſt of the ſaid debt.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, be and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the preſident of the United States, to employ, if they ſhall deem it neceſſary, an agent in Europe for the purpoſe of tranſacting any buſineſs relative to the diſcharge of the Dutch debt, and to the loans authoriſed by this, or any other act, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the ſame, and alſo to allow him a compenſation not exceeding three thouſand dollars a year, to be paid out of any monies in the treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued to repeal, alter, or affect any of the proviſions of any laws pledging the faith of the United States for the payment of the intereſt or principal, of the public debt, and that all ſuch payments ſhall continue to be made at the time heretofore preſcribed by law and the ſurplus only of the appropriations made by this act, beyond the ſums payable by virtue of the proviſions of any former act, ſhall be applicable to the reimburſement, redemption or purchaſe of the public debt in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all the reſtrictions and regulations heretofore eſtabliſhed by law, for regulating the execution of the duties enjoined upon the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, ſhall apply to and be in as full force for the execution of the analagous duties enjoined by this act, as if they were herein particularly repeated and re-enacted: *Provided, however*, That the particular annual account of all ſales of ſtock, of loans, and of payments by them made, ſhall hereafter, be laid before congreſs on the firſt week of February, in each year; and ſo much of any former act as directed ſuch account to be laid before congreſs within fourteen days after their meeting is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 29, 1802.

An ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the widows, if any ſuch there be, and in caſe there be no widow, the child or children of the officers, ſeamen and mariners, who were in the ſervice of the United States, and loſt in the ſhip Inſurgent and brigantine Pickering, ſhall be entitled to, and receive out of any money in the treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated, a ſum equal to four months pay of their reſpective huſbands or fathers, as aforeſaid.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
A. BURR, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April 29, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the ſecond ſection of the act, entitled, "An act to retain a further ſum on drawbacks, for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of ſtamp duties on debentures," ſhall not be deemed to operate upon unregiſtered ſhips or veſſels owned by the citizens of the United States, at the time of paſſing the ſaid act, in thoſe caſes where ſuch ſhip or veſſel, at that time poſſeſſed a ſea letter, or other regular document iſſued from a cuſtom-houſe of the United States, proving ſuch ſhip or veſſel to be American property.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made to the ſecretary of the treaſury, that any regiſtered ſhip or veſſel was, in fact, the property, in whole, of a citizen or citizens of the United States, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, that the ſecretary of the treaſury be and he is hereby authoriſed and directed to cauſe to be iſſued to ſuch ſhip or veſſel, a certificate, which ſhall entitle ſuch unregiſtered ſhip or veſſel to the ſame privileges which are herein before granted to unregiſtered ſhips or veſſels owned by citizens of the United States, and carrying a ſea letter, or other regular document iſſued from a cuſtom-houſe of the United States, before the paſſing of the ſaid act, entitled, "An act to retain a further ſum on drawbacks for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of ſtamped duties on debentures."

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
A. BURR, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, April 29, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON, *Preſident of the United States.*

LONDON, March 28.

It is ſtated, that on the ſigning of the definitive treaty, Cambaceres and Le Brun retire from the conſulate; the firſt to be grand chancellor, and the other ſuperintendant-general of finances; that Buonaparte will declare himſelf preſident for life; his brother Joſeph perpetual preſident of the council of ſtate, with the power of governing in caſe of the abſence, illneſs or demiſe of Napoleone; the third brother, Lucien, to be perpetual preſident of the legiſlative body; and Louis, of the tribunate. Jerome and Bachiochi, are not mentioned in the liſt. Le Clerc and Murat are to be military governors of St. Domingo and of Italy. The republic, it is added, is to be divided into twenty-five departments, each to be governed by a prefect, a general, and a biſhop. The Roman Catholic religion is to be the only one paid by the ſtate, and to have 6,000 cures, or vicars, with a ſuitable number of inferior clergy.

The duke of Kent, it is ſaid, is to be the new governor of Gibraltar.

Mr. Pitt, who is ſaid to have for ſome months been on indifferent terms with lord Grenville, paſſed laſt week with his lordſhip at Dropmore.

The jewels of the late queen of France are ſaid to have been ſent by the firſt conſul for ſale to London.

The jewels of the queen of Portugal are propoſed to be pawned for about half a million of money, at an intereſt of 8 per cents. to anſwer the demands of the chief conſul of France upon the court of Liſbon.

It is again reported in the German papers, that the hereditary prince of Orange is to be appointed chief conſul of the Batavian republic.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, March 26.

"The ſale of wheat and flour is become dull, in conſequence of the buyers declining to give the preſent prices—the London markets having within theſe few days declined in price."

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 15, after noticing the ſuſpenſe in which the public have been kept with reſpect to the treaty, and obſerving that the expectation of its favourable concluſion ſeems rather to preponderate; contains the following (we think) extremely curious article: "Our magiſtrates have not yet liberated the Orange rioters who were committed to priſon here a few months ſince; and the writer, who called for the prince of Orange at the head of affairs is to be ſent to the mad-houſe as a lunatic; this being judged a more prudent method than that of flogging him on a ſcaffold in the ſight of his very numerous friends."

We have a report here that the Engliſh require conſiderable ſums of the Porte before they will conſent entirely to evacuate Egypt; but this is not probable; it is perhaps more ſo that they will keep poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the ports of that country, till certain diſputes are adjuſted.

BOSTON, May 12.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Mount Vernon, arrived laſt night, we have a London paper of the 30th March. It ſtates, that by the definitve treaty Malta is to be reſtored to its knights:—The treaty between France and Spain is to be declared null and void: Spain and Holland guarantee Ceylon and Trinidad to Great-Britain: And the ratifications are to be exchanged in three weeks.

The Engliſh ſtocks were riſing—Three per cent. conſuls were at 70.

WINDHAM, April 1.

HORRID MURDER!

"Died, at Canterbury, on Wedneſday of laſt week, widow Jeruſha Brewſter, aged 62.—She was poiſoned with arſenic—living about eight hours after the fatal poiſon was taken, in the moſt extreme and racking pain; but the ſympathy of feeling excited by her tortures, are moſtly loſt in the horror and diſguſt which ſeizes the mind when it is forced to admit that it was done by deſign. Mrs. Brewſter lived in the houſe with her ſon-in-law James Morſe, quite unhappily; ſhe had been abſent from the family more than a fortnight; ſhe left a bowl of flour in her cupboard, and the morning after her return home ſhe made ſome pan-cakes of the flour; while ſhe was preparing her breakfaſt, two of her grandchildren came into her room, to each of whom ſhe gave a cake. Soon after her daughter, Mrs. Morſe, who always treated her mother well, came in with her child of nine months old; ſhe eat two giving the child a piece, and went out. Mrs. Brewſter then began her breakfaſt, and had nearly done when the children and the mother were taken with puking, the two children firſt then the mother and infant. The daughter, Mrs. Morſe, ſent to her mother not to eat any more of the cakes; ſhe came into her daughter's room, and in about five minutes was taken with a moſt violent and racking vomiting. The phyſician was called and by proper antidotes arreſted the fatal progreſs of the poiſon in Mrs. Morſe and her children, but had no efficacy upon the old lady. A jury of inqueſt ſat upon her body, and gave a verdict of "poiſon, and by deſign." The body was opened and a conſiderable quantity of arſenic taken out. The cakes that remained were examined, and pieces of the poiſon were found in them. In the inquiry after the murderer, circumſtances fixed the public mind upon the ſon-in-law, Morſe.—He has been examined by the civil authority of the town, but no poſitive evidence appeared then, and he was ſet at liberty.

"Mrs. Brewſter's funeral was attended by a vaſt concourſe of people on Friday. The rev. Mr. Lee being abſent, of whoſe church ſhe was a member, the rev. Mr. Waterman, of Windham, preached on the occaſion from 2 Cor. 5: 10. *For we muſt all appear before the judgment ſeat of Chriſt.*"

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Cheſter-town, (Maryland) April 28, 1802.

"An inſtance of voluntary abſtinence has lately taken place, perhaps unparallelled. An inſane perſon, named Horatio Seney, of Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, a few days ago completed a faſt of *forty-four days!* being determined (as he frequently declared) to *out-faſt* our Bleſſed Saviour.

"During this whole period, he ſuffered nothing to paſs his lips but pure water:—No perſuation whatever could prevail on him to mix milk with it. Meat, bread, &c. were repeatedly put in his way, that he might take it by ſtealth—it remained untouched.

"On the morning of the 45th day he broke his faſt by eating *one perch* and *two mouth-fulls* of *hominy*—obſerving, that as his laſt meal was fiſh, his firſt ſhould be the ſame—After this, in going to the door, he fell down—was taken up and put to bed; the next day he took *half a cup of coffee*, and *a ſmall biſcuit*, which was the laſt food he partook of. A ſhort time after this, perhaps one hour, he expired.

"During this wonderful faſt, he rode about as uſual, exhibiting a moſt horrid ſpectacle—his bones nearly through his ſkin, his lips ſhrunk ſo as to diſcover his teeth and gums complete. He was perfectly harmleſs, never having injured any one: he was therefore ſuffered to go at large. He was alſo remarkable for a retentive memory."

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

From the AURORA.

Many erroneous ſtatements and aſſertions have lately been made reſpecting the ſteps of the French charge des affaires in relation to an aid from our government; thoſe aſſertions and ſtatements have aſſumed, in the Aurora of the 4th inſtant, a ſhape, which as it implicated, foreign as well as domeſtic official characters, it becomes indiſpenſable to notice. The following ſtatement, made *from authority*, will, in relation to facts, as well as to perſons, correct the impreſſions heretofore publiſhed on that topic.

It is true that the French charge des affaires had the *intention to apply to our government for aſſiſtance*, though he did not make the application, but many confidential converſations took place on that ſubject. That diſpoſition in the French charge des affaires, was produced by the information officially received by him, that a large part of the St. Domingo fleet would put into our ports, and the utter inability of the French miniſter to provide for it by his bills on France.

It being underſtood that the executive was incompetent to afford relief under any ſhape, without the interference of congreſs, Mr. Pichon, as appeared proper, *waited on* ſeveral members of both houſes, to know their ſentiments on the ſubject. Gentlemen of different opinions in politics evinced a diſpoſition *favourable* to the applications under the conviction of propriety and neceſſity; while others, alſo of oppoſite ſides, appeared *averſe* to it. But it is not true that any member of the ſenate or of the houſe ever *waited on him* on the ſubject, or puffed, or perſuaded, or pledged themſelves or others.

The intended application was ſubſequently withheld, by the information received in the mean-while, that the *fleet would not come*, which ſuperceded the plea of neceſſity, under which alone ſuch a ſtep on the part of a foreign agent, without ſpecial authority, would have been warrantable.

May 13.

Yeſterday morning the French frigate La Neceſſitie, from this port to Breſt, left New-Caſtle, with the wind at N. W. and probably went to ſea laſt night.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY SIGNED.

By the ſhip Brothers, arrived at New-York, on Thurſday laſt, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have the following:—

LONDON, March 29.

Downing-ſtreet, March 29.

My Lord,

I have the pleaſure to inform you that Mr. Moore, aſſiſtant ſecretary to the marquis Cornwallis, is juſt arrived with the definitive treaty, which was ſigned at Amiens, on the 27th inſtant, by his majeſty's plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of France, Spain and the Batavian republic.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
HAWKESBURY.

To the Right Honourable
The Lord-Mayor.

From col. Gaſcoigne, to the mayor of Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 29.

Immediately upon receiving information that the definitive treaty was ſigned, I made application to lord Hawkeſbury's office, for information reſpecting the time that would be allowed for importation of the produce of the captured Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, about to be ceded to the Belligerent powers. After ſome heſitation received for anſwer, that no part of the definitive treaty, could be with propriety made public officially, until the ſame had been ratified, which would require a fortnight's time.

(Signed)

ISAAC GASCOIGNE, M. P.
For Liverpool.

The American conſul at Liverpool, writes his correſpondent here, under date the 31ſt March as follows: "This day we received authentic information of the definitive treaty having been ſigned the 27th inſt. at Amiens."

The Batavian fleet, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line and a brig, viz. the Brutus, Neptunus, and Jaan De Witt, and brig Ajax, under the command of vice-admiral P. Hartſink, arrived in Hampton road the 10th inſtant, from Cape-Francois. It is ſaid a part of the ſquadron will come to this port to refit.

From our Correſpondent.

New-York, May 13, 11 o'clock.

We have likewiſe received the following from one of the firſt commercial houſes in Liverpool, enclosing the news:

"We beg leave to refer you to the above gazette account, and have only to add, that our markets continue extremely heavy, and are at a loſs to ſay how it may affect the prices of produce generally. We ſhall, however, take the earlieſt opportunity of adviſing you of any change which may take place."

SALEM, May 10.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the polite attention of major Farley, of Ipſwich, we received a file of French papers till the 22d of March. In our next, we ſhall produce tranſlations of all the European occurrences, which we deem any conſequence to our readers. The following is from a Nantes paper of March 22.

"We hear from Paris, on the 19th inſtant, that PEACE, has been ſigned with England. A courier was diſpatched with the aſſent of the firſt conſul. It is added, that the Scheldt is to remain ſhut, Malta to be in the power of the Engliſh, and Martinica will remain in their poſſeſſion till the payment of the ſums advanced for our priſoners. That Holland is to pay for the ſhutting of the Scheldt."

RALEIGH, May 3.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in this city, on his way to Charleſton, his excellency Aaron Burr, Eſq; vice-preſident of the United States. In the evening, the Federal republican gentlemen, ſaluted him with ſix guns, emblematical of the ſix ſtates which ſupported Mr. Burr, when the election of preſident of the United States, was finally decided in the houſe of repreſentatives.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

The rev. Francis Aſbury and Richard Whatcoat, two of the biſhops of the methodiſt epiſcopal church, arrived in Philadelphia on Friday evening from the weſtern and ſouthern parts of the United States, for the purpoſe of attending the annual conference of the miniſters of that denomination, which was held on Saturday. They bring with them the moſt pleaſing accounts of the progreſs of religion in the places they have been traveling.

From late London papers.

LITERATURE.

Among the intereſting publications which are now in the preſs, perhaps the firſt rank is due to that of *Hornemann*, that celebrated traveller. In this important work we are not to look for the bare recital of journies amidſt deſarts hitherto untrodden by civilized man; this intelligent adventurer lays more exalted claims to the gratitude of the enlightened part of mankind. As well as their countries, the manners and morals, bold and philoſophical reſearches into the cauſes of thoſe grand features of ſociety, enter into his plan and from theſe are drawn deductions of real uſe to mankind in the higheſt ſtate of refinement.

The author was at Alexandria when that city was ſeized by the French. He was of courſe made a priſoner; but having repreſented to Buonaparte that he was travelling by the direction of a private ſociety in England, at the head of which was Sir Joſeph Banks, he was releaſed. The general, however, did not ſtop here; for he offered Mr. Hornemann to ſend any papers he wiſhed to communicate by the way of France under his own ſeal, which would protect them even againſt being opened. Mr. Hornemann gladly accepted the offer, and the papers were in this manner ſent through the medium of the directory, ſafe in the hands of Sir Joſeph Banks.

Kotzebue's narrative of his late exile into Siberia, by order of the emperor Paul, is the moſt intereſting and affecting performance that has ever iſſued from the preſs. In point of entertainment it equals the famous romance of Robinſon Cruſoe, or any other exiſting work of imagination, while it more powerfully intereſts the feelings and arreſts the attention by poſſeſſing the ſterling powers of truth, and by containing a prodigious variety of new and genuine information.

May 12.

An Inſurance Company has been eſtabliſhed at Lexington, Kentucky, for the purpoſe of inſuring all veſſels navigating the weſtern waters. Their capital is 20,000 dollars. A great number of boats have already been inſured at three and a half per cent. premium, and the ſcheme is now in full operation.

The following recipe for the cure of that dreadful diſeaſe, a cancer, is given in a periodical paper:—Take one part of red lead, fine powder, and two parts of hog's lard; mix them well together, and with the ſalve thus prepared, ſpread on lint, dreſs the cancerous ſore twice a day.

GEORGIA LANDS.

We were laſt evening favoured with a copy of an agreement entered into between commiſſioners of the U. S. and of Georgia, reſpecting a ceſſion of certain

land by the latter. The national government is to pay to the said state D. 1,250,000 out of the first net proceeds of the sale of any part of said lands. The U. S. is authorised to appropriate [if the law for that purpose is passed within a limitted time] "A portion of said lands, not exceeding 5,000,000 of acres, or the proceeds of the same, for the purpose of satisfying, quieting or compensating for any claims [besides certain ones specifically provided for in the agreement] which may be made to the said lands." Six months are allowed the legislature of *Georgia* to decide on this agreement.

May 14.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM.

Mr. JACOB ALRICHS, an ingenious mechanic of Wilmington, Delaware, has invented a mode of constructing *clocks*, which promises to be of much utility.—Clocks made in this manner will have but six wheels and one pinion;—instead of 12 wheels and 6 pinions, which those of the most simple kind now in use have. From the simplicity of their construction, they can be made for about two thirds of the common kind—will require less frequent and less expensive repairs—will keep time better, and be more durable. We understand Mr. Alrichs intends to apply for a patent for the improvement.

May 17.

Arrived brig Spartan, Furlong, 18 days from Cape-Francois. The day previous to the Spartan's leaving port, the report was, that general Le Clerc (that day) had an audience with general Christophe; and that Christophe had capitulated, with the troops under his command, and they were to march into town next day, April 28, to lay down their arms, and deliver themselves up.

The terms of capitulation were not known when the Spartan sailed.

Captains Rogers and Davidson of the ship St. Domingo packet, were still in prison on the 27th April. The reason of which was not known. Left at Cape-Francois, three French 74's and three frigates.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 1

NOTICE.

THE clergy and vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof, is to be held in Easton, on Wednesday the 9th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Sec'ry.

May 18, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, May 18, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee of the real estate of Richard Chew, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed on the 14th day of June next, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th instant.

The said sale as follows, 406 acres of land at £.5, 17 acres at £.5, 687½ acres at £.5 5 0, 12¼ acres at £.7 10.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 10 3 7/6

French Language and Dancing Academy.

FRANCIS MAURICE, professor of the French language, and dancing, from Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire colleges and academies, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach those beautiful and useful accomplishments, if there appears sufficient encouragement.

CONDITIONS:

The French language will be taught twice a week, every Wednesday and Saturday, in the morning, from 8 o'clock till 12, for the ladies, and afternoon for young gentlemen to sun set.

Dancing every Monday and Thursday in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to sun set for the small class, and from sun set to 10 in the evening for the large class.

The price of tuition 10 dollars only each scholar per quarter, 4 to be paid at entrance, and the remainder at the end of the quarter.

N. B. Mr. Maurice recommends Boyer's grammar. Fifteen subscribers to each branch at least, and the tuition will begin immediately.

Subscriptions are lodged at the printing office.

May 19, 1802. 10 3 7/6

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 31st instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, near the Swamp Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal estate of PAUL BUCY, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all is sold. Terms of sale ready cash.

JOHN BUCY, Administrator.

May 18, 1802.

H. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,

OFFERS his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his stay in February, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of theirs and the public's patronage. From the numerous opportunities he has had of proving his abilities in this as well as other towns in this state, he deems it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profession, the utility of which (when judiciously performed) is too well known to need any comment. Those persons who favoured him with their custom during his former stay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and those who wish to be waited on at their residence will please to send a line, or servant, to him at Mrs. NIXON's boarding house, Corn-hill-street.

May 19, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Elizabeth Alcock, Philip Woolford, James Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, William Green, Nancy Alcock, Robert Green, and Catharine his wife

against

John Dawson, Sarah Hignett, Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, Joseph Caze, and Elizabeth his wife, William Dawson, Margaret Dawson, Jonas Dawson, Elisha Dawson, Shadrack Dawson, Frederick Dawson, and Joseph Dawson.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed of bargain and sale from John Dawson, late of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, to Thomas Alcock, of the same county, for three several tracts of land, in the said county, called RED OAK POND, NO NAME, and PLEASANT; the bill states, that the said Thomas Alcock, the bargainee in the said deed mentioned, hath departed this life intestate, and that the complainants are his heirs at law, and that the said John Dawson, the bargainor, hath also died intestate, and that the defendants are his heirs at law. Subpœna hath issued against the defendants who have all been summoned, except Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, William, Jonas and Elisha, Shadrack, Frederick and Joseph Dawson, and it is alledged on the part of the complainants, that those defendants last mentioned reside in the State of Delaware; it is thereupon, and on the motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the end of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the non resident defendants, and all persons claiming, as heirs to the said bargainor, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the substance and object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 1

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to; he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 3

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mr. PEREGRINE BOND, of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, that unless they exhibit their respective claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and two.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Administrator of P. BOND. 3

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 13, 1802. 9X

For SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children; the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office. 3

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorsey and David Lafavour,

vs.

The heirs of George Steyer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to vest in David Lafavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Washington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROGUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceased, by bond of conveyance, dated the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, sold unto Leakin Dorsey, and which the said Leakin Dorsey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, sold unto David Lafavour. The bill states, that the said George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real estate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the said George Steyer may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

GEORGE WELLS,
Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by THOMAS M'NEIR, in Church-street, a door below capt. West's, and nearly opposite the City Tavern; where he carries on the above business in all its branches with neatness and dispatch; he returns thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of silk umbrellas for sale.

Annapolis, April 20, 1802. 3X

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public ingeneral, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Corn-hill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802. 4

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802. 4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801. 3X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1801.

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Parent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses	Obstinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness	

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Hirch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very [illegible] means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons, in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by PATRICK and SAMUEL GREEN.